

JP 07-330773 (English translation – abstract)

PORPHYRIN DERIVATIVE AND ITS USE

[Bibliographic data](#)[Mosaics](#)[Original document](#)[INPADOC legal status](#)**Publication number:** JP7330773 (A)**Publication date:** 1995-12-19**Inventor(s):** SAKATA ISAO; NAKAJIMA SUSUMU; KOSHIMIZU KOICHI;
TAKADA HIROYUKI; INUI YASUSHI**Applicant(s):** TOYO HAKKA KOGYO KK**Classification:****- International:** C07D487/22; A61K31/40; A61K49/00; A61K51/00; A61P35/00;
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(IPC1-7): C07D487/22; A61K31/40; A61K49/00; A61K51/00**- European:****Application number:** JP19940157791 19940607**Priority number(s):** JP19940157791 19940607[View INPADOC patent family](#)[View list of citing documents](#)[Report a data error](#)

Abstract of JP 7330773 (A)

PURPOSE: To obtain a new porphyrin derivative condensable or bondable to a radioactive metal compound having short half-life, a 10B compound for neutron capture therapy, a physiologically active substance such as carcinostatic agent, etc., and useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

CONSTITUTION: This porphyrin derivative or metal porphyrin compound (including its position isomer) is expressed by formula I [R1 is X, OH, OX, NH2 or NHX (X is a residue obtained by removing 2H or OH from a polyfunctional carboxylic acid); R2 is OH or Y (Y is an amino acid or amino alcohol residue); M is 2H, Zn or Mn], e.g. 2-hydroxyme thyl-4-vinyl-deutero porphyrin. The derivative (a compound having C=O as R1) is produced by carrying out the photooxidation of protoporphyrin dimethyl ester, subjecting the product to reduction, oxidation and conversion to metal complex and hydrolyzing the resulting metal formylporphyrin.

